MODERN TIMES

"What you do is news!"

Call 562-2510 **20¢**

New Haven

Vol. V, No. 10

November 1-15,1974

You Think the Last Election Was Dull?

Just a small sample of the corner to corner political headquarters on downtown Orange Street.

Nick Heyer

by Matt Borenstein
Modern Times Staff

Usually I follow election campaigns in New Haven closely and try to give a detailed analysis in MODERN TIMES both before and after the election. I consider the power of the vote as one of the few ways working people in this country have to express their dissatisfactions and desires for change.

Yet, I found little to interest me in the current campaign. I had already decided last June who I was going to vote for and subsequently was not stimulated by the rhetoric or the personalities of most of the candidates.

Nevertheless, two weeks before the election I decided to see if I could find out what was going on in the campaigns. So this article is not written from the point of view of a political expert who has carefully followed the campaign but from a naive outlook. Problem: It's two weeks before the election. I have two days to get this article together. What can I find out in my spare time.

1)Who and What are we voting for on Nov. 5.

I thought the best place to start my research was the campaign headquarters. I found the address first of the Democratic headquarters (corner of Orange and Court). When I arrived there after work, I found that Orange and Court down from Chapel was solid "campaign quarters". Starting from Court:Democratic Party HQ. Gaimo HQ,Brannen HQ,Altham HQ, Republican HQ and Ciarlone HQ. How easy—I can get almost all I need in one step.

The most useful piece of literature I found was the League of Women's Voters **1974 Election Guide** tucked in the corner of one of many tables scattered with campaign literature.

Five Parties-14 Offices-7 Questions

When a New Haven voter enters the voting machine, the following panorama will unfold: seven questions (four state constitution amendments and three New Haven charter revision questions), Govenor — Lieutenant Govenor (you can vote for both at the same time), United States Senator, United States Representative, States Attorney General, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Comptroller, State Senator, State Representative, Registar of Voters, Probate Judge, Sheriff, Justice of the Peace. There will be candidates from five parties represented on the voting machines: Republican, Democrat, Communist, George Wallace and American.

Issues Not Confronted

None of the candidates for major state offices have presented an adequate proposal to deal with the states porblems.

see BALLOT BOX page 8

Union Blasts Yale's Illegal Tactic

by Edw. Breuler
Modern Times Staff

For three months, Local 35, the Union of Service and Maintenance workers at Yale, has been trying to work out a settlement to their disputes with the University. The dispute began last April 30, after the Union rejected the University's "take it or leave it" offer and promptly went out on strike.

After a ten week strike, the Union and the University agreed to submit the issues to an impartial fact finding group for their determination. Despite their agreement to leave the dispute in the hands of the fact finders, the University negotiators consistently attempted to undermind the fact finding efforts. Time and again they delayed the fact finding procedure. In response to the University's latest attempt to sabotage a settlement, the Union has finally sought legal action against the University and their unlawful tactics.

The following letter was sent to Leonard Marcus, Director of Employee Relations at Yale University on Oct.23.

Dear Mr. Marcus:

We were informed today by our shop stewards that supervisors are calling bargaining unit employee meetings on University time for the purpose of explaining the University's position on the thirteen (13)unresolved contract issues over which the University and the Union will soon be negotiating.

To begin with, the University's failure to exercise even common courtesy by not notifying the Union that it intended to call these meetings is another clear example of the University's "Union be damned attitude". We continue to be amazed and appalled at the University's lack of sensitivity about the need for open relations and direct communication with the appropiate officials of Local 35 on matters which affect our members or our Union. Our cynicism about the University's expressed desire to develop good relations with the Union is periodically reinforced by these kinds of ill conceived actions.

More importantly, it is our opinion that the University is engaging in an unfair labor practice by calling these captive audience meetings. It is clear to us, based on reports from these meetings, that the University is attempting to subvert the collective bargaining process by dealing with our members and undermind the Union's negotiating committee and therefore failing to bargain in good faith with the Union. Hence, we are today filing an unfair labor practice charge againist Yale with the National Labor Relations Borad.

Union Demands

Moreover, if the University persists in continuing these meetings the Union demands the following:

1) A member of the Union's negotiating committee shall be permitted to attend all future meetings for the purpose of presenting the Union's side of the thirteen(13)issues. (We believe the members of our negotiating committee, who attended all the negotiating sessions and fact finding hearings, can speak more intelligently, factually and truthfully about the issues than the supervisors who attended none of the sessions.

see UNION BLASTS page 7

Members of Local 35 struck Yale for 10 weeks last Spring. Will they soon be out picketing again?

Nick Heyer

inside

With election day approaching,MODERN TIMES takes a look at the various political offices up for grabs and those candidates of all the major parties. Located in various places throughout the issue, this symbol ELECTION 74 will alert the reader to those articles.

New Vinyl Chloride Standards....page 3
Fuel Cost Rip-off.....page 6

MODERN TIMES
441 Chapel Street
New Haven, Ct. 06510

Read **Modern Times,** *New Haven's only paper of labor and community news.*

Bulk Rate
U.S. Postage
PAID
6.1 cents
New Haven, Ct.
Permit No. 89

eye on the board
City Fathers Try 'Security' Ploy

by Andrew J. Esposito
Modern Times Staff

Some of the most important work of the Board of Aldermen takes place away from the forum of its monthly meetings, in its various committees. It is in these committees, composed of 4 to 9 members, that the groundwork for legislation is laid and city agencies are monitored. At first glance this appears to be a workable system. However, in reality, it doesn't function well at all.

For a long time, the heads of various city agencies have successfully frustrated all attempts on the part of the aldermanic committees to monitor them. The most recent example of this occurred at a meeting of the Committee on Human Services held on October 15. This time the frustration of committee members reached the boiling point as Fred Wilson (D-20) lashed out at city Management Coordinator, Everett Shaw, for failing to respond to a written request for information on the city's manpower programs.

Denial Issued

Shaw denied he received any request from the committee. However, the city manpower Czar indicated he would be happy to cooperate with the aldermen. Shaw's protest of not receiving the committee's letter fell on skeptical ears. The committee finally decided to send Shaw another letter and to hold at least one additional meeting to hear his testimony on several city programs.

However, Shaw cleverly left himself an out. He indicated he might not be able to legally disclose some of the information sought by the aldermen. That information on city programs should be "top secret" staggers the imagination. Does Shaw think he is dealing with national *security*? Clearly, such a stand is preposterous.

This pattern of hiding information from legislative bodies is the same on all levels of government -- local as well as national. Whenever an administration seeks to hide its affairs, it always conceals its actions behind a camouflage of legalisms.

Questions Need Answers

Yet, just what is the Guida Administration attempting to hide? The committee members are asking questions which badly need to be answered. The primary one being: Who gets the jobs in the human services field? All surface evidence appears to indicate the jobs don't go to the people for whom they are intended.

Instead they go to people who are fairly well off, simply because they worked in the Democratic Party's vineyards. The jobs should go to low income people who truly need them. But, the aldermen, who are supposed to insure that low income people get the jobs, cannot because they lack the necessary information.

Areas in addition to manpower are also sources of contention. For example: child care, youth services, and elderly services program planning go on their merry way with no input from the aldermen. Since these programs are the Office of Human Services (OHS) basic activities, in effect there is no supervision of the agency.

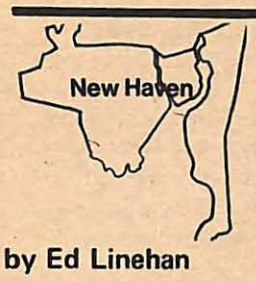
Why The Secrecy?

Possibly the aim of the city administration, in keeping aldermen in the dark, is to run the OHS as a private fiefdom. A city agency totally under administration control can serve as a source of patronage -- a way of rewarding friends by giving them jobs.

For too long this type of behavior has been regarded as normal politics. And it is by no means limited to the OHS. Secrecy and patronage appear to permeate all city agencies.

The solution to this problem is obvious. There is a desperate need for agency heads to be accountable to the aldermen. Also, the aldermen must use all measures at their disposal to insure they receive any and all needed information. Additionally, the time is at an end when agency administrators can refuse to disclose information to the peoples' elected representatives. If they continue not to answer questions about their operations, the Guida Administration should be held responsible.

Failure to account for their stewardship will be remembered by the voters of New Haven. Old party ties will no longer bind people to an inefficient regime. Come the 1975 election voters can register their dissatisfaction by removing the present administration from office and replacing it with one more responsive to peoples' needs.



days gone by
A Look at a Very Grave Subject

by Ed Linehan

Normally an article which focuses its attention on cemeteries may seem morbid and not at all entertaining. However, now that the Halloween season is upon us our shock at seeing skeletons, goblins, and ghosts is somewhat less than at other times during the year. This would appear to be the best moment to discuss New Haven's oldest cemetery and to suggest some interesting and perhaps "fun" activities connected with it.

The first graveyard or burial ground in New Haven is seen by thousands of people each day without most of them realizing it. The section of the Green behind and around Center Church has about four to five thousand people who were interred there between 1638 when New Haven Colony was established and 1797 when the new cemetery at Grove Street was first used. Center Church was the first "meeting house" established by the Puritan founders of New Haven. It was common practice then, as it still is in some small towns, for the burial ground to be adjacent to the church.

After the Grove Street Cemetery was built the condition of the old burial ground and the rest of the Green became increasingly deplorable. The town council eventually decided to remove the stone grave markers and to place them in the new cemetery. The problem of transporting all of those buried during the first 160 years of New Haven's existence was overwhelming. It was decided not to disturb the bodies, but to simply resurface the area with new topsoil. It has been irreverently remarked that the final contribution made by those buried around Center Church has been the lush plant life of the Green.

There remains some evidence of the old burial ground which the careful observer may notice. On the rear wall of the church is a marker which indicates the area's history. There is one stone remaining behind the church which marks the grave of Judge John Dixwell. Dixwell was one of the three judges in New Haven who were sought by King Charles II of England, for their involvement in the execution of the King's father, Charles I. Perhaps the most interesting evidence remains beneath the present Church in its own Crypt. When the church was constructed the builders did so right over a section of the graveyard which was behind the earlier meeting house. Because of family protest the gravestones in this area were never removed. The result is that the basement floor of Center Church has 135 stones marking the burial spots of 139 persons. Most notable of those buried there is Margaret Arnold, first wife of Benedict Arnold. Arnold was a New Haven merchant before the War of Independence and his dishonor at West Point.

Nick Heyer

A stone without a grave: reminder of early New Haven history.

Lasting History

The gravestones in the Crypt of Center Church and against the wall of the Grove Street Cemetery leave us more than physical proof of the Green's past. The workmanship of the stonecutter and the images placed on the stones is an art form which can give us tremendous insight into the people of that time. There is the obvious relationship between the images and their attitude toward death and afterlife. Such symbols as the skull and crossbones, hourglass, winged angel, and weeping willow tree all suggest messages which we can still sense and appreciate today.

Each of these symbols was popular during particular time periods roughly from the 1690's to the early 1800's. Generally the symbolic harshness of the image reflected the conditions and harshness of life. As the colony became more established and survival less of a struggle the images became more subdued and more consoling to those left living.

Unlike today those early gravestones often left a carved message beyond name, and date of birth and death, which gives us even more insight into the people of that time. The messages are as varied as the personalities that wrote them. A familiar warning went,

READER BEWARE AS YOU PASS BY
AS YOU ARE NOW SO ONCE WAS I
AS I AM NOW SO YOU WILL BE
PREPARE FOR DEATH AND FOL–
LOW ME

On burial hill in Plymouth, Massachusetts the following history of a Puritan woman has been left,

18 YEARS A MAIDEN
1 YEAR A WIFE
1 DAY A MOTHER
THEN I LOST MY LIFE

The message was not always of a somber tone , as a stone in Hartford reads,

HERE LIES THE BODY OF ELIZA–
BETH BENT
SHE KICKED UP HER HEELS AND
AWAY SHE WENT.

A very interesting afternoon can be spent looking for epitaphs and unusual stone carvings in old graveyards all over Connecticut. Of course a good place to start is the Grove Street Cemetery and the Center Church Crypt which are both open to the general public. If you develop a real interest in early gravestones, you may want to learn how to do rubbings with paper and chalk. This will allow you to collect images of your favorite stones. Area bookstores have information on the history of gravestones and techniques of stone rubbing. Materials for rubbing can be purchased at any art store.

Crisis Center Will Aid Rape Victims

by Debbie Batter

Although information is difficult to obtain, rape is a frequent occurence in New Haven. It is estimated that at least one rape victim a week goes through the hospital emergency rooms. This does not include all the women who go to private physicians or do not receive any medical attention at all. Very few rapes are reported to the police. The FBI estimates that only one-quarter to one-tenth of all rapes are reported.

There must be some reason for this to occur. It lies in the way our system makes a woman feel when she has been raped. The woman is often subjected to cruel and humiliating treatment by the hospitals, police, and the legal system. It is as if she is guilty until proven innocent. She is the one on trial instead of the rapist.

License to Rape

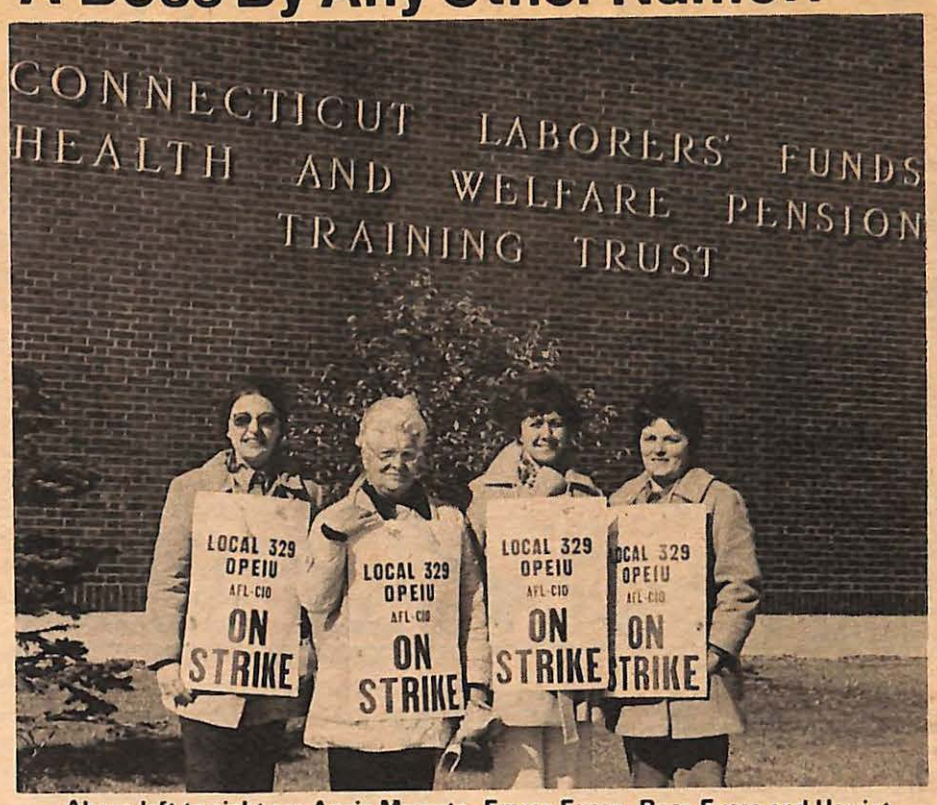
Rape is the only criminal offense in which the victimhas to prove she did not wish to be victimized. People who are kidnapped may have willingly entered the car but they are not then accused of enticing the kidnappers into taking them away. If a woman invites a man inside her home for coffee and he then rapes her, she is presumed to have consented. If a woman once had sexual intercourse with a man and he comes back several years later and rapes her she is presumed to have consented. This virtually gives a license to any man who has once slept with a woman to come back and rape her.

Connecticut also requires "earnest resistence" from women to prove non-consent. At the same time police and other agencies suggest that it is best not to resist in order to save one's life. Thus, the only way to prove resistence is by death.

Center Confronts Rape Problem

At the Rape Crisis Center we hope to educate the community about rape and change some of the myths surrounding rape. The Center also offers a twenty-four hour phone line providing information and support to the woman who has been raped, and will accompany her through the medical and legal procedures. The Center has speakers who will talk to any group. We are actively seeking new members. Our phone number is 397-CARE. If you have any questions or want to join the group please call.

A Boss By Any Other Name..


CONNECTICUT LABORERS' FUNDS
HEALTH AND WELFARE PENSION
TRAINING TRUST
LOCAL 329 OPEIU AFL-CIO ON STRIKE
LOCAL 329 OPEIU AFL-CIO ON STRIKE
LOCAL 329 OPEIU AFL-CIO ON STRIKE
LOCAL 329 OPEIU AFL-CIO ON STRIKE

Nick Heyer

Above left to right are Angie Masnato, Emma Fusco, Rose Fusco and Harriet Sestito. They are members of the Office & Professional Employees International Union (OPEIU) which has been striking the Laborers' Welfare Fund office since mid October. The ten women all joined OPEIU after the Laborers reportedly tried to strongarm them into their own union. Since then OPEIU members have been offered lowered benefits while their supervisors have been given increased benefits. They claim they have not had a raise in 16 months and are now asking for one personal day, two additional sick days, an additional weeks vacation after eight years and a ten percent raise.

Limit Set On Killer Chloride

by New Haven Occupational Health and Safety Project

The Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) issued a permanent standard on vinyl chloride on October 4. The standard specifies that no employee may be exposed to vinyl chloride at at concentrations greater than one part per million (ppm) in air over any eight-hour period, or to more than five ppm for a 15-minute period.

Employers must now reduce workers' exposure to vinyl chlorides through engineering controls or changes in work practices. If these remedies fail, employers must provide respirators, devices worn over the face which filter the air that is breathed. The use of respirators will be compulsory for workers exposed to excessive levels of vinyl chloride by January 1, 1976.

The new standard also requires continuous monitoring of vinyl chloride levels in the workplace, and of individual workers' long-term exposure. Workersare entitled to regular, extensive medical examinations, and to education on the hazards of vinyl chloride. Workers must be issued with protective clothing before entering high risk areas.

This standard will directly affect over 350,000 workers involved in the manufacture and processing of vinyl chloride and polyvinyl chloride, at over 7500 plants in the U.S. Several companies are filing legal suits against the standard, claiming "adverse effects on their operations." These include the Society of the Plastics Industries, Inc., Hooker Chemical and Plastics, Air Products and Chemical Company, Tenneco Chemicals, and Firestone Plastics Company.

ELECTION 74 Governor

Neither of the two major party candidates have presented a creative program to deal with the needs of Connecticut citizens in the areas of employment, inflation, education. transportation, housing or the environment. Neither Steele nor Grasso has sought to undo some of the damage of the Meskill administration which froze jobs,impoundedstate funds, held funds for education and welfare almost constant in a period of inflation, increased college tuitions at state colleges, funds for mental health facilities, kept buses off the streets for three months and bragged about a budget surplus.

The candidate of the George Wallace Party, Thomas Pallone and of the American Party, Allen Peichert propose, if elected, to outdo Meskill in reducing state services and committment to social reform.

The campaign for governor has missed the mark on most of the issues facing Connecticut residents.

Ella Grasso, the Democratic candidate, seems to be leading Republican Robert Steele in the polls. Grasso has made her biggest impression by stopping electric rate increases allowed by the Public Utilities Commission(PUC). Steele's constant theme has been: get the big money out of politics. Yet, Sen. Weiker recently criticized big money Republicans for abandoning Steele at a recent meeting of party leaders. Both Grasso and Steele have competed most heavily on which can denounce a progressive state income tax more strongly. They both, however, stress the need for more aid to education, mass transit, environmental protection, health services and consumer protection.

ELECTION 74 State Representatives

New Haven has seven Assembly Districts.

92nd District—Westville. Albert Webber (D-incumbent) is the senior member of the New Haven delgation to the Sate Assembly. He has been a consistent supporter of consumer rights(and upper limit of 12% interest on consumer credit and advertising of drug prices) and had fought hard in recent years for increased funding for care and education of retarded children.

I could not get any information on Morris Arovas,the Republican candidate.

93th District—Upper Whalley & West Rock. Irving Stolberg,D-incumbent, has achieved an impressive record in his two terms in the State Assembly. He has worked for: improvement of education, comprehensive land use planning, abolition of capital punishment, welfare cost of living adjustment, organizing rights for state employees, free tuition for Vietnam Veterans, abolition of sales tax on utilities, againist lead poisoning, election reform, increased funding for special education and family planning. He has been recognized as an outstanding legislator by the AFL-CIO, Caucus of Connecticut Democrats, Connecticut Civil Liberties Union, and the Connecticut Citizens Action Group.

No literature was available for Thelma Thornton(R). She has served for the last four years on the New Haven Board of Education.

94th District—Newhallville. No information available on either the Democrat, Bruce Morrsi or the Republican,Frederick Gammons.

95th District—Hill and Sowntown High Rises. The only information available on William Ambrogio(D) is that he is "Mr. Democrat from the Hill". Daniel Rown(R) in his literature has proposed a bill that would require city police to inspect multi unit dwellings, a bill to require Federally funded buildings to make records public where rents are granted beyond "reasonable profits", a bill to certify private guards, and a bill to require the General Assembly to approve the qualifications of appointed commissioners.

96th District—City Point- So. Fair Haven. No information available on Vincent Villano(D) or Charles Banks(R).

97th District—Fair Haven and East Shore. M. James Canali(R) in his literature talks about his support for legislation funding the Fair Haven Health Clinic for a new building. He promises to continue working in the 1975 Legislature for further funding of this free, community health service.

Michael Natalino(D), a city Alderman, lists the fuel cost adjustment, unemployment, tax relief, aid for the cities, improved parks and little league as his priorities. He was recently brought to court for violation of lead paint laws in some of the apartments he owns,.

98th District—State-Orange-No. Fair Haven. No information available on Gail Orcutt(D) or Peter Villano(R).

ELECTION 74 U.S. Representatives

The incumbent Robert Giaimo is running again(for his 9th time) on no platform. He has experience and power to offer in his campaign statements but no programs. The Republican candidate,James Altham Jr., offers us youth, preservation of the shoreline, a reduction in government spending, a cut in the gasoline tax (not in oil company profits) and something about mortgage rates. The George Wallace Party candidate Peter Koltypin offers little that is different from his counterparts for senator and governor: less government spending and regulation.

The only candidate for the U.S. Representative that seems to be saying something is Joelle Fishman on the Communist Party ticket. The theme of her campaign is: People Before Profits. Fishman has presented ideas and solutions to current problems not even considered by the other candidates. For example, she is the only candidate that speaks to the issue of working people's rights where they work: the right to organize and strike, especially for public employees, repeal of anti-labor laws, and strict enforcement of health laws, tax profits not wages(subsidize jobs,not bis business).

Fishman's campaign emphasizes the rights of working people as the chief priority while the best of all the candidates put these rights on a par with business interests.

Labor Notes

New AT&T Agreement

25,000 managerial employees(most of them women)will share an estimated, $30 million in back pay and future salary adjustments under a new agreement between AT&T, the equal Employment Opportunity Commission(EEOC) and the U.S. Departments of Labor and Justice. The agreement, which was entered as a consent decree in U.S. District Court ,is the second multi-million dollar settlement of discrimination charges againist the nation's largest private employer in a little more than a year. The earlier decree, which covered non-management employees, was entered in Jan. 1973.

The Government's charges of salary discrimination in the new settlement centered around AT&T's practice—also used by other large corporations—of basing promotional increases on the employees former salary, a practice which results in lower wages for employees promoted from lower-paying jobs. The agreement commits the telephone company to change this system and establish minimum starting rates for all jobs within each salary group in AT&T's first two managerial levels.

Rutgers Will Pay For Discrimination

210 women and minority group faculty members at Rutgers University will share $375,000 in back pay and salary adjustments in the largest compensatory settlement ever made by any university in the nation. The salary increases will put 186 women and 24 minority men on a par with their white male colleagues - in some cases retroactively to 1969.

The payment grew out of a sex discrimination complaint filed byeight women faculty members three years ago. Findings of additional instances of discrimination by federal investigators (and threats of federal contract suspensions) prompted Rutgers to undertake its own salary review which found $275,000 due 202 faculty members. That sum was paid last fall. This month, the university agreed to pay the eight women who filed discrimination charges originally an additional $100,000. Under this settlement, individuals will receive retroactive awards ranging from $3.000 to nearly $20,000.

Paraprofessional's Contract

The New Haven Boara of Education and the school system's paraprofessionals (Local 1303, AFSCME) have recently ratified a new three-year contract. The agreement, which covers about 200 paraprofessionals, is retroactive to September 1, 1974 and extends to August 31, 1977. It calls for an increase in wages of $300 for the first year, $350 for the second, and a wage reopened in the third year. The increases are in addition to the pay steps that are automatic with each year of employment.

Along with wage hikes, the contract increases other fringe benefits, such as life insurance, and expands the health care coverage of the union members.

Signing of the agreement is set for later this month.

editorial
Pull the Plug on UI

Public ownership of electric utilities is not a very new, or indeed, a very radical idea. Many communities, both large and small, sucessfully own their utilities. In cities as large as Los Angeles and as small as Wallingford public ownership is a reality. The advantages of Publicly Owned Utilities (POU) are numerous.

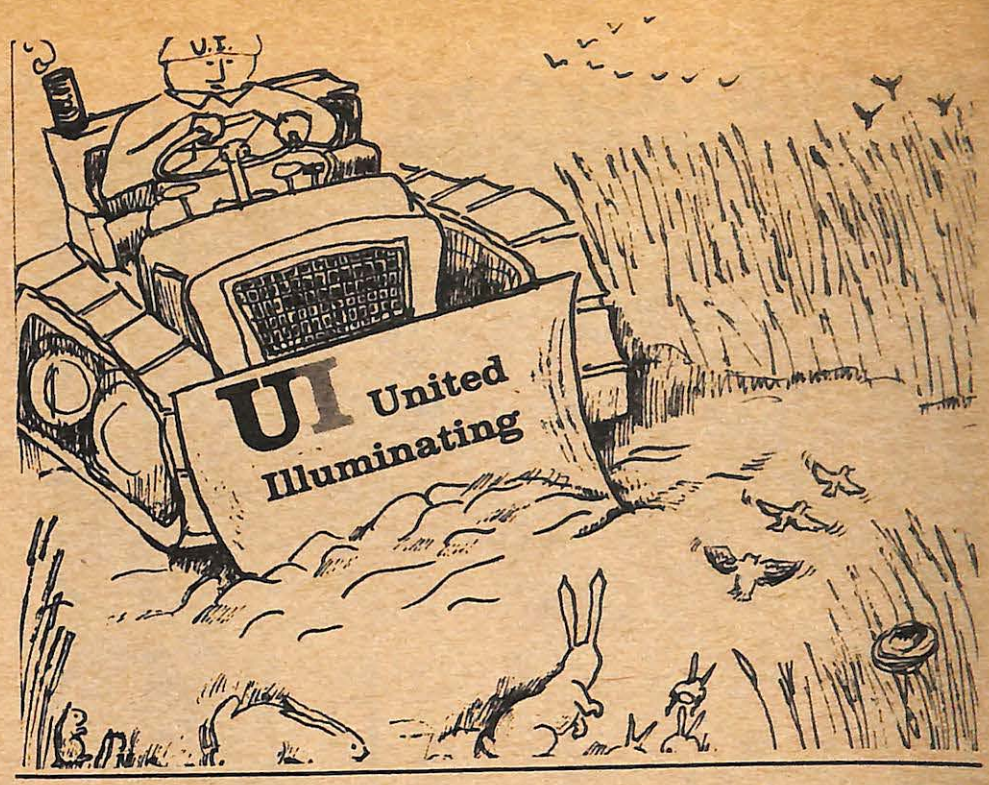
To start with, every dollar earned by the utility remains in the community. Thus, taxes can be reduced, local services can be improved, and rates can be lowered. Additionally, while privately owned utilities--called Investor Owned Utilities (IOU) in the industry's jargon--have a negative effect upon a community, POU exert a positive force.

Just a single example will prove the point. IOU have raised no protest against the ever increasing cost of fuel oil, for it costs them nothing. IOU simply pass their increased cost along to the consumers. In contrast, POU have been in the forefront of the fight against higher fuel costs. The reason for this difference in attitude is easy to understand. POU have no stockholders. Therefore, their primary allegiance is to their consumers and not, as in the case of IOU , to a group of stockholders.

In addition to having consumers as their main focus, POU are actually more efficient. According to Federal Power Commission statistics, customers of POU pay $4.87 less per 1000 kilowatt hours for electricity than customers of IOU . Thus, it can be seen how a community is much better off with public ownership.

New Haven has taken its first step along the road toward public ownership. There is currently a resolution, introduced by David Warren (D-2), before the Aldermanic Municipal Services Committee, calling for a feasibility study on the municipalization of United Illumating (UI). This resolution must have strong public support. We need a professional consultant to supply the people of New Haven with solid information on the benefits of public ownership of UI.

Therefore, **Modern Times** urges its readers to contact their aldermen and Mayor Guida, demanding that money be made available for a sound professional feasibility study by an outside consulting firm. This is a golden opportunity to make public power in New Haven *truly public.* Let us take advantage of it!



ELECTION 74 U.S. Senator

Of the four candidates for U.S.Senator, only incumbent Abraham Ribicoff seems to present a program for the most part in support of working people's needs. Republican James Brannen,George Wallace Party's Arthur Capozzi and American Party's Norman Rochon all blame excessive government spending as the evil which if drastically reduced would solve all our inflation problems. None of the three, however, say that this reduction should come out of the defense budget(Guess what funds they would vote to cut?).

Ribicoff is presently working to keep Long Island Sound intack, provide financial assistance to parents with children in College, to increase the personal tax exemption, for a price-freeze and roll-back and for strong consumer-protection legislation. He has refused to back the AFL-CIO sponsored bill for National Health Insurance. Instead, he is pushing for a "catatrophic" health insurance which will only help when the cost begins to run into the thousands. The AFL-CIO backed bill would provide cradle to grave, free medical care-from doctor's visits to hospitalization to low cost prescription drugs.

money talks
The Why's & Wherefore's of Double Digit Inflation

by Rick Wolff
Modern Times Staff

Probally the most important fact about the inflation is the one almost no-one is talking about. It is the fact that must go into any explanation of why we have so bad an inflation. It is certainly the fact that will determine if and when and how this inflation will be brought to an end.

The fact that I mean is the economic relationship between the United States and its main competitor nations abroad: West Germany, Japan, France and Great Britain. Each of the five economies competes by trying to sell goods made in its country more cheaply than goods made in any other country. The countries that do well in this competition not only provide jobs for their companies, but they also succeed in luring companies from less successful countries to move their factories to the winning competitors. The name of the game is price. To win,the country must not let its prices rise faster than those of its competitors.

For the United States, however, after Europe and Japan recovered from World War II, the problem became still tougher. Not only would the US have to prevent its prices from rising faster than those abroad; to win, the US would have to lower its prices compared to those abroad. This was clear by the middle of the 1960's as American made goods were everywhere losing out to more-efficiently produced cheaper goods.

Vietnam War Interferes

The US might have tried after 1965 to bring prices down, but we'll never know if they might have succeeded. Because fighting the Vietnam War required the government to spend massive sums for war leading to a slow rise in prices from 1966 to 1970. Luckily for the US, prices rose about as much in the competing countries. Yet the US still continued to lose out to cheaper foreign goods, causing profits of US businesses to stagnate in the late 1960's.

The response of US business was to insist that successful competition with foreign firms was less a matter of controlling prices than of providing big corporations with enough profits to invest in new machines that would enable them to produce more cheaply than that of the foreigners. The name of the game was changed to "high profits". To win, US business demanded government policies designed to boost business profits. The government immediately obliged them with a wage-price freeze, then the wage-price controls, then the removal of controls and finally the steadfast refusal to take any action against the mushrooming pace of price inflation since 1970.

Profits and Lower Living Standards.

This government behavior did succeed in boosting corporate profits while inflation reduced the standard of living of most American workers. For example, the May, 1974, edition of **Fortune** magazine shows how the 500 largest industrial corporations in the US got profit increases of 8.1% in 1971; a better 18.9% in 1972; and a truly lovely 39% in 1973. These profit rises were produced at the cost of a racing inflation which saw US consumer prices rise about 27% from June, 1970 to June, 1974.

It would have been impossible for US business to make profits with that kind of inflation if everyone stopped buying US goods because they were costlier and costlier But people around the world did not do that because the US was lucky again; from 1970 to 1974, consumer prices in Germany, France, Great Britain and Japan rose faster than those in the US. In Japan, for example, the 1970-1974 increase amounted to 52%.

Inflation Acceptable

It boils down to this: big American business told the government to let the inflation fly because it was profitable to them since even worse inflations beset the foreign competition of US business. So inflation was a perfectly acceptable tool for shifting wealth from the middle income, lower income and poor to the corporate balance sheets.

But, the game is about to change again. Germany, France, Japan and Great Britain are under very heavy pressure from their workers and their businesses to stop their inflations as a way of improving their competitive positions. They are all about to start tough anti-inflation programs. Japan's economic minister just recently announced that Japan would have a sharp recession next Spring to bring inflation to a halt.

Anti-Inflation Moves.

If the anti-inflation moves of these countries start to work, it will bring tremendous pressure on US businesses to do likewise or else face loss of customers around the world. Then we can expect US big business to pressure the Federal Government to really do something about inflation. In that case, there are only two options open. Cause a sharp, deep depression which throws many millions out of work, causes a collapse of consumer buying and so makes further price increases by businesses impossible. Or slap on a new wage-price freeze, which we have every reason to expect to be as damaging to working people as the last one proved to be.

With every passing year, it becomes more and more important to understand the US economic problems and relations with the rest of the world as those relations influence us more and more.

VOLUME V, NO. 10
Circulation 4000
MODERN TIMES
Editorial Office : 441 Chapel Street
562-2510

MODERN TIMES welcomes all comments and letters to the editors.

MODERN TIMES is published by the American Independent Movement (AIM) as its political organ. Work on MODERN TIMES is done by volunteers, both members and non-members of AIM. The political views of AIM are given in the editorial. We encourage contributions from the New Haven community in the form of articles and letters.

MODERN TIMES is a paper to tell the story of and by the people of New Haven. We don't get this kind of news from profit-making commercial papers. There is no place else in New Haven where the problems of working men and women are told by them instead of their bosses. There is no place else where the problems of employment and education, and housing and health care are told by the people who have to live with them.

This is the richest country in the world. Yet most of the wealth is used only by a few. We must all work together to claim the wealth we all helped to create. There would be no need to strike for paltry raises, waste our resources and labor on missiles and bombs, or waste the lives of our young men in wars like Vietnam. We would produce what we need, not what is profitable.

The American Independent Movement has been working since 1966 to get people together against the vested interests that run New Haven and the whole country. We want everyone to have good housing, good education, child care centers, recreation areas, decent health care, and decent jobs.

STAFF:

Gary Benenson, Matt Borenstein, Ed Breuler, Lillian Dimow, Joelle Dominski, Andy Esposito, Sam Goodwin, Barbara Greenwood, Stanley Heller, Liz Henderson, Nick Heyer, Mike Holodnak, Karl Lechow, Alice Mick, Steve Mick, Patti Miller, Lee Nordlicht, Laurie Nussdorfer, Renee Poirier, Peter O'Connell, Ruth Resnick, Tish Villecco, Henry Tamarin, Karen Wolff, Rick Wolff, Richard Linke.

write on

To The Editors:

Recently, we have seen on our T.V. screens, scenes that we once associated with the deep South. We've seen them in a city where the first man to die in the war that made America a free nation was a black man. Ofcourse, I'm talking about Boston, the city with"wall to wall" liberalsim, but just a few miles away, in the state in which I was born, Rhode Island, something much worse is happening.

In March of 1961, John Kennedy, in an effort to do away with a great injustice, signed Executive Order 10925. He intended to do away with the insidious and cruel reacism that was being practiced by people receiving government contracts. On April 7th of that year, Kennedy then formed, "The President's Committee On Equal Opportunity," to enforce this new law.

In the first few months, throughout this country, many black people, with ability and education, who had been performing in menial and low paying jobs, found themselves in better positions and earning decent wages.

It wasn't long before Senator Eastland and some of his cronies exerted so much political pressure on Kennedy, that his committee lost its powers. We then went into an era of tokenism. We found ourselves right back where we were.

In 1964, Johnson and Congress passed the Civil Rights Act as amended. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission was set up. It got off to a slow start, but, is becoming more and more effective in doing away with discrimination because of color, sex, age and national origin. Now, we find Senator John Pastore of Rhode Island making a move which could very well become an effort to deepsix the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. This may become a repetition of what happened to J.F.K.'s effort.

Senator Pastore, according to the Afro-American of 8/3/74, said,"The Equal Opportunity Commission has got to become a little more gentle," in its dealings with private industry. Senator Pastore holds a big club over the head of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission . He is on the Senate Appropiations Subcommittee on that department's budget request for the coming year. He obviously feels very badly because, he is receiving daily complaints from many business people, who want to do the right thing, but feel they are being harassed and pushed around by the agency and its officials.

I remember the time when Senator Pastore's people were being pushed around because of their ethnic backround, in their efforts to get decent jobs and to live where they pleased.

I wish to remind Sen. Pastore that just a short time ago, there were many times when an awful lot of body bags were being sent home from Viet Nam filled with black bodies. Lastly, we know that 70% of the people in our prisons are black. Does Senator Pastore want to shoot for 80 or maybe 90 %?

John Fernandez
West Haven

To The Editors:

I am doing a study of power in New Haven during the 1950's. I am lacking two club membership lists that would be very useful to me. One is the membership list for the Quinnipiac Club, a downtown meeting place of the local business leaders and the other is the membership list of the New Haven Lawn Club.

Can anyone at MODERN TIMES or among its readers help me? The year 1959 is best, but I'll settle for any lists I can get from the 1950's or 1960's. Send the lists to:
G.William Domhoff
Cowell College
Santa Cruz Cal. 96564

Many Thanks from a longtime reader of MODERN TIMES and the American Independent Movement.
G.William Dumhoff.

To The Editors:

I have no monies and I am presently incarcerated at Lucasville Correctional Facility, Lucasville, Ohio, and have been so far slightly more than two years without any correspondance with free society. As a result of my incarceration, my family and friends have repudiated our relationship.

Friends, as I present this entreaty I realize , of course, that you are not in business to grant favors and that my incarceration is of no fault of yours, nor of society—it is of my own. However, being ostracized for two years forces me to humbly impose, if I may, in an attempt to resecure the status of a productive Human Being.

If you will, and I would never cease to apporeciate your kindness, would you run an advertisement in your publication for me. Perhaps someone will read my request and fill the need to reply. It reads: Aquarius prisoner desires correspondance with unbiased persons regardless of race, sex ect. His interest are; writing poetry chess, and meeting people. Will ans. all replies promptly. Send all to:
Douglas Johnson
POB 787 *137-713
Lucasville Ohio 45648

In closing I would like to add that any and all considerations afforded to me by you will be very deeply appreciated.
Thanking you in advance.
Douglas Johnson.

Community Calendar

Nov. 1-3 Fri.-Sun.	MEDICAL COMMITTEE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS. The northeast regional meeting including workshops, speakers, films and parties at the Edgewood Center, Dwight & Chapel in New Haven. For info call Dave Duncombe- 436-8354 or Irv Pollack- 776-3391/436-3282.
Nov. 1-3 Fri.-Sun.	BLACK EXPO '74. Tony Brown, executive producer of Black Journal on national television will be the keynote speaker on Friday at 9p.m. This economic-educational-cultural exposition will take place at the New Haven Armory. For more info call Jimmy Jones at 777-3661.
Nov. 2 Saturday	SEASON OF THE WITCH DANCE. Costumes! Music by the New Haven Womens Liberation Rock Band. At Albertus Magnus, 9p.m. to 1a.m. $2.50 includes beer and cider. Profits go to the Womens Credit Union.
Nov. 4 Monday	MOVIE: FRAME UP....THE IMPRISONMENT OF MARTIN SOSTRE. Presented by Citizens for Better Correctional Institutions(CBCI) at the First United Methodist Church, 425 College St. , New Haven. 8p.m.
Nov. 12 Tuesday	DO PRISONS WORK? One of a serries of free discussions at the University of New Haven called Project Limbo. Engineering Bldg. Lecture Hall E-120, 3-5p.m. For more info call Coming Together - 436-2060 or 776-0272
Nov. 23 Saturday	BOY'S VILLAGE DINNER-DANCE. Sonny Costanza and Orchestra will provide music for this fund raising event at the Sheraton-Park Plaza. Tickets available at Anthony's Jewelers or the Conn. Oil Refining Co.
Every Friday	FREE COUNSELING FOR WOMEN. Walk in to the Women's Center, 215 Park St. between 3:30 & 5:30, or call 436-0272 anytime. If no answer dial 787-5902 for answering service.
Til Nov 27	FREE LIBRARY EXHIBITS. Main Branch -Marian Celentano - Photos; Chapel Branch: Gordon Thorne - Drawings, Paintings; Mitchell Branch: Felicia Beebe - Watercolors.

brass tacks Farmers Kill in Price Protest

by Mike F. Holodnak
Modern Times Staff

President Gerald Ford is "fighting inflation" exactly the way the big corporate monopolies, who own and control most of this country, want him to fight it. In his TV speech to the future farmers of America, he said, "To halt higher food prices, obviously we must produce more food."

Yet, just one day before his speech, farmers in Curtiss, Wisconsin, shot or slit the throats of 658 calves and buried the carcasses in trenches.

Norman Newell, owner of the farm where the slaughter took place, said part of the point was to slaughter female calves - to dramatize the need to cut down future production.

Their main problems were high feed costs brought about by Wall Street grain speculators and increased export demands, high energy costs brought about by oil companies' super profits, and by high interest rates and increased imports of beef.

More Destruction

Last July in Watkinsville, Georgia, 30,000 baby turkeys were killed, because the uncertainty of a profit margin has kept farmers from obtaining bank money to buy the poults from his hatchery. High interest rates plus high feed prices were the main problem. A few months earlier over a million baby chicks were similarly destroyed, for the same reasons.

During June and July, in Los Angeles, 420,000 gallons of "surplus" milk was dumped into sewers by the Milk Producers Association. Clair Wright, spokesman for the dairymen, said there was no market for the milk.

He blamed the cows, saying, "Because the weather was so good, they produced too much milk."

In 1971 the lobby for the milk trusts pledged as much as $2 million to Nixon's re-election campaign.

The payoff came in March 1971 with a milk support price increase that netted the dairy trusts around $400 and $700 million.

Also in July A & P was found guilty in federal court of fixing beef prices at both wholesale and retail levels between 1964 and 1968 in violation of anti-trust laws.

Pollution Costs

Pollution from sewage, factories and boats has forced the closing of many shellfish areas along the U.S. coasts, driving up the prices of the reduced quantity of shellfish.

Farmers have routinely plowed under thousands of tons of potatoes to raise the market price and profits. And many tons of grain have been allowed to rot in storage bins for the same reason.

Four months ago Ronald Pollack, director of the Food Research and Action Center of New York, told a Senate committee that despite a three-fold increase in federal spending on food programs since 1970, "We have moved backwards in our struggle to end hunger, poverty and malnutrition."

He further cited that the highest income families have now been forced to buy cheaper types of foods. Since prices are predicated on demand, the prices of cheaper foods increased sharply.

"There simply were no cheaper types of food items to which they (the poor) could 'spend down,' " Pollack said.

Since December 1970, prices of pork sausage, one of the cheapest meats available, had gone up almost 70 percent. Dried beans went up 256 percent. Hamburger, rice and other staples have all shot upward.

Eat Dog Food!

Not long ago, in the Los Angeles Federal Building, a conference was held which found that "many of our senior citizens were eating cat and dog food."

"Poor people eat out of trash cans because they can't afford even the dog food," said Helen Boyd, director of the Episcopal City Mission Society.

President Ford also asked workers to "produce more," which of course means speed-ups. Speed-ups means making products with built-in obsolescence faster so that the waste, unemployment and working dangers as well as corporate profits can increase.

In 1973 alone, during Nixon's economic game plan, about 58,300 workers died as a result of accidents. This was more than the total U.S. military casualties suffered in the entire vietnam war.

And the corporations, to assure themselves of high profits, confine production to a limited level by operating their plants at less than full capacity. This gives corporations two big advantages. 1. It provides a pool of unemployed workers which is used in many ways against workers that are employed. 2. It insures the corporations against overproduction.

Deliberate Shortages

The greatest fear big farm, big manufacturing and big oil corporations have is OVERPRODUCTION, which would drive prices down.

Also billions of dollars are spent to manufacture military equipment which are non-consumer items.

In short, our entire economy is geared toward deliberately induced shortages, which is the root cause of our galloping inflation.

Yet, not peep number one did I hear from Gerald Ford on any of this lunacy.

We are stuck with a government of the corporations, by the corporations and for the corporations which is bound to cause us to perish from the earth. But, for the sheer sake of survival, we must demand a "government of the people, by the people, (and) for the people.."

State Gives UI Full Pardon on Rate Ripoff

by Gary Benenson

How do you like paying United Illuminating (UI) for oil they don't need, don't use, and don't even buy? It doesn't sound possible, but it's true. The UI has admitted publicly that they charge us for this non-existent oil, and the State Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has even given the practice their blessing.

It works like this. The so-called "Fuel Cost Adjustment" is supposed to be the way for rate-payers to reimburse UI for increases in the price of oil. By law, UI computes the Fuel Cost Adjustment by multiplying the increase in fuel costs times the amount of fuel necessary to produce a kilowatt-hour of electricity. The second factor, the efficiency or so-called Factor B, turns out to be the final factor. The hooker is that UI has been using the same number for Factor B since 1971, although their actual efficiency has improved about 10 percent since then. Since it takes less oil to produce the same amount of electricity, but UI is billing us for the same amount, they are actually billing us for oil they *never use*. The amount of overcharge has been about $4 million, or roughly $20 per residential ratepayer. And the practice continues.

Legal Robbery

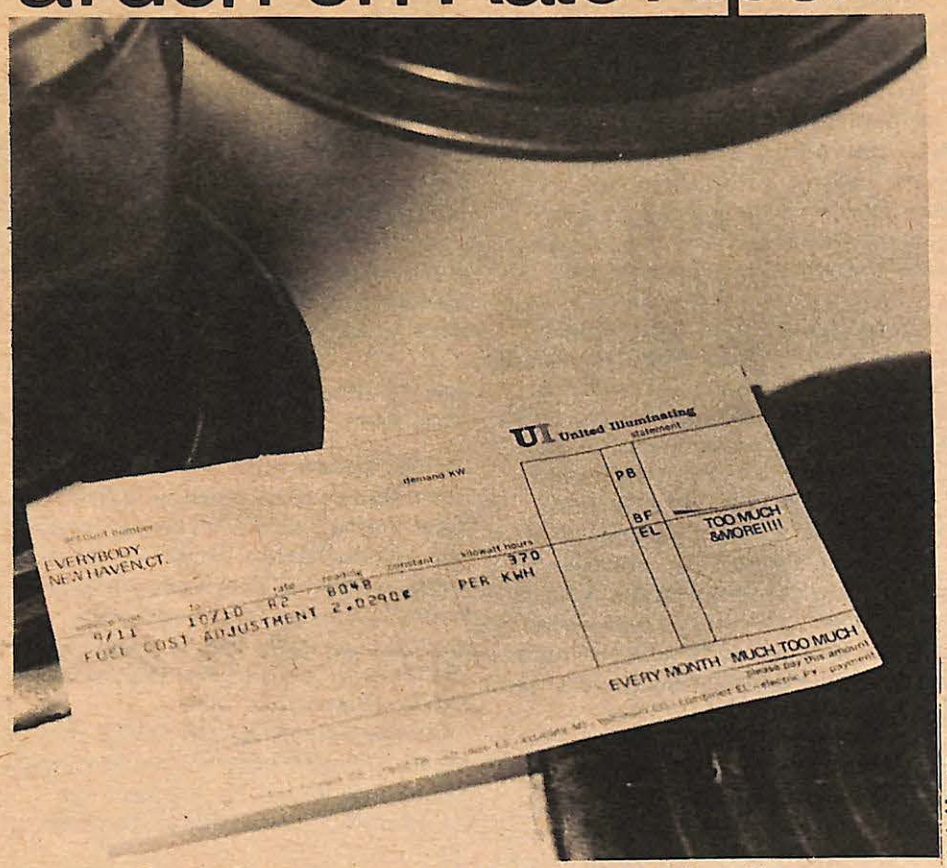
This form of legal robbery was first brought to light by the Connecticut Consumer Group, who brought it the attention of David Silverstone, Consumer Counselor to the PUC. Silverstone, in turn, gave it to Harconn Associates, who prepared the now famous report for gubernatorial candidate Ella Grasso.

The PUC has the responsibility of controlling electric rates. What do they have to say about all this? Nothing's wrong, says the PUC. In fact, the PUC defends the procedure as a way of encouraging UI to improve their efficiency--for the stockholders' sole benefit, of course. In the meantime, hundreds of thousands of rate-payers find they can barely pay their electric bills, while other hundreds of thousands have their power cut off for failure to pay.

45 Day Lag

Everything we have mentioned so far amounts to nothing more than the tip of the iceberg. There are many other questionable practices which go into the setting of our electric rates. For example, in 1973, UI had about $4 million in profits using a simple accounting trick. There is a built-in 45-day lag in the Fuel Cost Adjustment. That is to say, UI increases our Fuel Cost Adjustment money up to 45 days after the actual increase in the price of fuel. Of course, U.I. always knows it will receive that money. Yet on their books, U.I. shows the increased cost of fuel during the last 45 days of 1973 as a **loss**, as though they will never regain it. In this way, they are able to make their profits look smaller than they really are, and are now applying for a rate increase partly in order to restore this supposed "**loss**". But in fact there was no loss at all, since they were repaid the money during the first 45 days of 1974.

There are other examples too. One of the biggest, which has not yet been fully told, is the ratepayer's share of the bill for the huge new Harbor Station, which will be obsolete before it is built, and is of questionable necessity anyway. When you add all these and other examples up, you reach the conclusion that you're being had -- and with the blessing of the P.U.C. It's no wonder that more and more New Haveners are talking about the possibility of public takeover.



Nick Heyer

U.I.'s rip-up of consumers continues. The high cost of electricity will go higher, as the utility is allowed to charge for oil never used.

Fishman Faces Giaimo

ELECTION 74

by The Independent Citizens Committee to Elect Joelle Fishman to Congress

A decade of concern about war, racism, sexism, repression, crime, corruption in government and business, environmental and cultural degradation, and intensifying economic crisis has led to a new openness among masses of Americans to political alternatives other than those offered by the parties of monopoly-the Democrats and Republicans. This fact has been dramatically illustrated in the campaign of Joelle Fishman running on the Communist Party ticket to the House of Representatives from the Third Congressional District of Conn.

From June to September, Joelle Fishman supporters have gathered petitions to place her on the ballot as the first Communist Party candidate in Connecticut in 27 years. The anti-communism generated in the Joe Mc Carthy era has finally abated, and Fishman received more than twice the amount of signatures required to gain ballot status. During the petition campaign a group of supporters of varied political backrounds formed the Independent Citizens Committee to elect Joelle Fishman to Congress and opened an office at 89 Howe St. New Haven, tel. 562-1002.

Attention Increased

As the campaign got underway following a picnic in her support, Fishman began to receive increasing, non-hostile attention from the media and the electorate In mid-September, she addressed the Connecticut Committee on Political Education of the AFL-CIO convention. She *gained more applause for her pro-labor* program than incumbent Democrat Giaimo or Republican candidate Altham. Several labor leaders remarked that she was the only candidate addressing the issues. Later in September, she was interveiwed by two radio stations, was filmed distributing flyers at a factory gate by a television station, and debated on television with Giaimo, Altham, and George Wallace candidate Koltypin.

September ended with a public endorsement of Fishman's program by a group of clergy and active laypeople, including Roland Bainton, world-famous biographer of Martin Luther. The statement described Fishman's program as addressing itself to people's real needs more directly than that of any other candidate. The clergy group later published their endorsement in an advertisement, which Yale Chaplain William Sloan Coffin cosigned.

Perhaps the most outstanding development was the favorable reception Fishman received from workers—black and white, men and women, young and old, blue-collar and white-collar—in her tours of the Pratt and Whitney factory, the Sargents factory, and the Southern New England Telephone Company.

Joe Taylor

Left to right: John Willaims, New Haven Civil Liberties Lawyer; Joelle Fishman Communist Party Candidate Third Cong. District; Henry Winston, Natl. Chairman Communist Party U.S.A. at a recent campaign rally.

open line

Domestic Workers Want Rights

by Lucille Banta

In the month of October, two conventions paved the way for 1975 as the "Year of Women." One was the National Convention of Household Workers in New Orleans and the other was the National Congress of Neighborhood Women in Washington D.C.

The Household Workers conference included women from California to the East Coast who are for the first time forming a union of household workers. Now that large companies such as New Haven's "Maid for a Day" are hiring out household workers, these workers are increasinly paid by corporations and can thus negotiate contracts as unionized groups. Many of the women were both welfare moms and household workers in order to make ends meet. Others working only as household workers were receiving salaries lower than they would receive for being on welfare. The demands of the household technicians were for:
1) Recognition of and respect for their hard, tough, exacting and skilled work.
2) Decent wages, social security, pensions, health insurance and all the benefits of other unionized workers.

In one woman's words„"I'm doing a hard job and I'm working hard for pennies. And where can I go? Where can a woman go when she's too old for this backbreaking work and no household can "use" her? I'll tell you where, with no way to keep any savings-simply no way-no pension and no social security, there is no way out. I go, we go full -time on welfare. There is just no other way out but a union."

First of its Kind

The National Congress of Neighborhood Women was the first convention of its type. It included women from all over the United States who shared the Congress' goal, of opening up every field to women, including the job of national leadership. There were community activists, welfare moms, union women, professionals, and political candidates who attended the congress' workshops.

Workshops covered a wide range of topics from education and daycare , to women in leadership. Two women personified the spirit of the congress. One was Barbara Mikulski who aims to be the first woman in the U.S. Senate. She told of her own uphill struggle as a woman first to win a living wage and second, a living voice in where her community and country are going. The other was Jo Butler, candidate of the Statehood Party running for Wash. D.C.'s City Council. She ended the congress with a militant plea for neighborhood self government with people- control "over the places we live and learn, and work."

At the end of the congress, Father Baroni, who helped to organize the congress, gave his benediction to the meeting in prayer, adding significantly that times are changing to the point where "the day will come when a woman can serve in this office too."

At the end of the conference, committees of correspondance were set-up to maintain contact among people in organizations of or involving women. Anyone, interested in or having information for a newsletter on neighborhood women should contact Ann Smith, Coordinator of the Congress, Center For Urban Ethnic Studies, 4408 8th St.N.E. Washington, D.C., 20017.

ELECTION 74 State Senator

New Haven has two state senatorial districts. One covers the eastern and southern halves of the city (11th Senatorial District) and the other covers the western part of the city and part of West Haven (10th Senatorial District).

In the 11th District, Anthony Ciarlone(D) is running for his third term. In his campaign he has proposed: a reduction of the sales tax to 3% for persons over 65, increased state aid to the schools on a sliding scale dependent upon need, increased support for state services in New Haven, the state pickup the full deficit for local transit districts, cost of living adjustments in welfare payments, a complete overhaul of the utility rate structure where companies such as UI would pickup part of the costs of high priced fuel oil; and the state extend low cost credit to business to attract more jobs to the state.

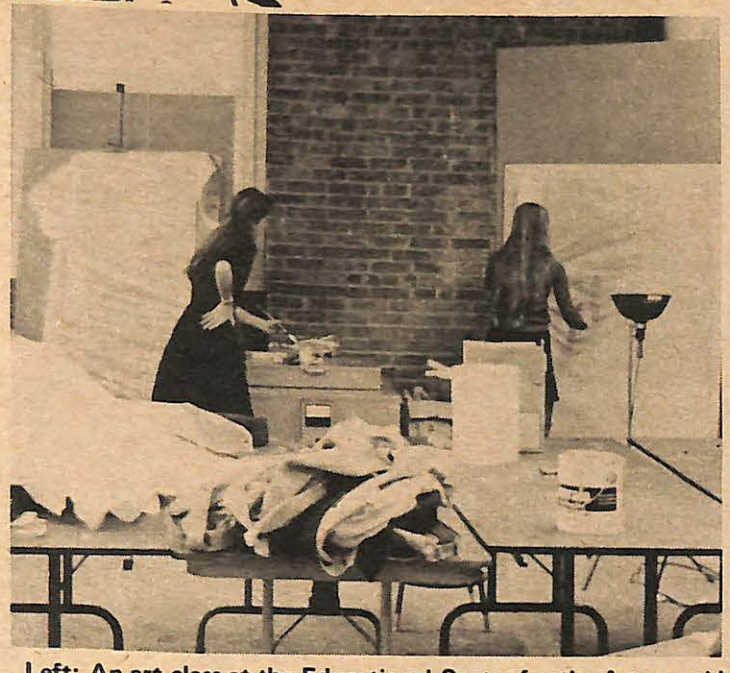
His republican opponent, Walter Longyear, is a 22-year old resident of Morris Cove. In his campaign literature, he promises honesty and action. He also put out a leaflet wishing goodluck to the New Haven Nighthawks which depicted all the official hockey signals.

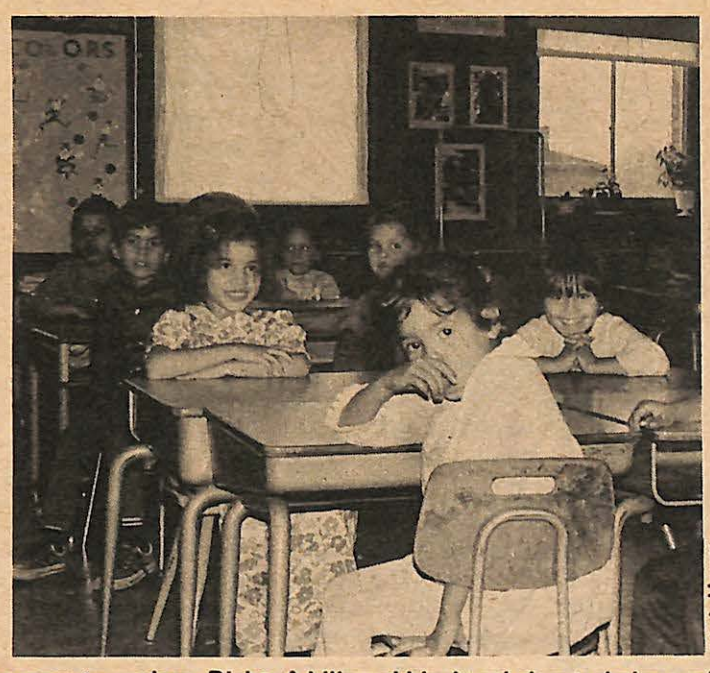
The incumbent in the 10th district, Joseph Lieberman(D), is also running for his third term. Lieberman lists his accomplishments in exposing the Meskill administration's waste in state leasing policies and political favoritism while underfunding mental health, his sponsorship of no-fault auto insurance and the transfer of funds from road building to urban tranit. On aid to the elderly, he has co-sponsored a bill providing a bonus for WW1 veterans and helped retired New Haven Railroad employees get passes on the Penn Central. Lieberman has also been a leader in the fight against the fuel cost adjustment.

The Republican Headquarters did not have any information on their candidate from the 10th district, Joseph Paceoni of West Haven.

school notes

Classroom Programs Bloom





Nick Heyer

Left: An art class at the Educational Center for the Arts provides room to explore. Right: A bilingual-bicultural class technique called "Pairing Model" is used at Welch School where 40% of the students have Spanish as their native tongue. Students divide the day between two teachers, one native Puerto Rican, the other native to English. The programs are sponsored by the Hamden-New Haven Coop and directed by Dr. Alexander Plante.

by Ruth Hein

The last few years have seen an increasing interest in innovative school programs. Private foundations as well as government agencies have been willing to support experiments in education within the established school systems.

Though such projects are often referred to as alternatives, most of them do not offer the element of free choice implicit in the label. In other instances enrollment has to be selective--usually by lottery--because the number of applicants far exceeds the available places. Further, many of the programs are available only in particular schools or areas, so that only a section of the student population is eligible.

A serious limitation is also imposed by the fact that alternatives are not widely publicized. As a consequence, many students and parents are not aware of a service that exists to meet their needs.

Last summer one interested community member spent weeks tracking down the programs that do exist in New Haven and compiling information on most of them. The following listing indicates the broad range as well as the shortcomings of what we have.

Preschool and Elementary School

Head Start is active in 18 locations and takes children aged 3 and 4. All students must meet the poverty guidelines.

The *Creative Arts program* is for all children in three or four schools only. It operates most extensively in Hooker. An after-school intensive workshop program by visiting artists is funded primarily by parents.

The *Focus* program, supported almost entirely by federal funds, operates in 19 public schools to improve math and reading skills. Enrollment is by referral only, based on test results.

Follow Through, which operates primarily at the Hamden-New Haven Coop, is an open-classroom curriculum, primarily for "disadvantaged" children. However, 40 percent middle to high-income children are also accepted. Admission is by application. Unfortunately, federal funds are running out, and it is not certain that the city will or can take it over.

Project Concern is applicable only in schools that are 85 percent black and within the "inner city." Students are randomly selected (but cannot ask for the program) for busing to nearby suburban schools. State money pays for it.

High Schools

The *Basic Skills* pilot project in Hillhouse is a work-study program for ages 14-16 and is by referral only. The program, which combines employment and classroom education is badly funded at this time.

Independent study programs to promote special abilities exist in all three schools, with funding equally split among Washington, the state, and the city. Admission is by application.

Lee High School Annex, with foundation money, offers experimental courses to any student enrolled in the parent high school.

Work Study and Career Guidance programs in all high schools are available to any student aged 16-19 not interested in further education. Students work in teams, one working full time while the other goes to school for two-week periods. Federal and city funds support this program.

The *Work Study-Neighborhood Youth Corps* out of Lee High School provides vocational training and high-school equivalency classes. Admission to the federally funded program is by referral only.

Special Schools

The *Polly McCabe Center* provides schooling and special training for pregnant girls. Supported by the state, the center works to return girls to regular school.

The *Educational Center for the Arts*, under city and state auspices, allows artistically gifted students to receive credit for half-day training in their special fields. Any talented student is eligible.

The *High School in the Community*, with city, state, and federal funds, selects applicants by lottery. It operates all over the city, offering both regular and supplemental courses, often using novel techniques.

Programs for All Age Groups

A *bilingual* program in five schools allows Spanish-speaking children to keep up academically while learning Englishand English-speaking children to learn Spanish. Originally funded out of Washington, the program is now being taken over by the city.

Learning labs operate in four locations for students referred by a Planning and Placement Team because of "emotional, social, or learning disabilities." The state subsidizes most of the additional costs.

NATURAL ORGANIC FOODS
Our Food Shop
5 YEARS SERVING NEW HAVEN
BULK GRAINS--FLOURS--VITAMINS
LARGEST COLLECTION OF HERBS IN NEW HAVEN
10% DISCOUNT WITH AD
338 WHALLEY AVE. 865-9864

new leaf
house plants
cut flowers
496 cottage st. new haven
562-4370

The Sound Store
EXPERT SERVICE...
on *All* Brands of Hi-Fi Components
NOW.. A Special Discount
10% OFF LABOR CHARGE... with a *Student* or *Union* I.D. Card!
136 Park Street 787-4880 New Haven, Ct.

ELECTION 74 Other Offices

The state underticket includes candidates for attorney general, secretary of state, treasurer and comptroller. Four parties have put up candidates for these offices: Republican, Democrat, George Wallace and American.

Both the Democrats and Republicans have put up candidates for Registrar of voters. But don't worry, they both automatically win.

The same is true for the Justices of the Peace. The Democrats have nominated Thomas Keyes, city corporation council, for the Judge of Probate slot and the Republicans have put up Meyer Kravitz. The only thing to know about Kravitz was that he kicked a picketer during a strike at Mory's two yaers ago!

Union Blasts Yale Bosses

continued from page 1

2) A member of the Union's negotiating committee shall be permitted to speak on University time with those employees with whom supervisors have already met.

We believe the University's actions are generating needless irritations and ill will on the eve of the resumption of our negotiations. The University's efforts to undermind and subvert the position of the Union and its negitiating committee will be no more successful now than it was in the 1971 strike or during our strike earlier this year. The University should understand once and for all that the vast majority of members of Local 35 have faith, confidence, and trust in its leadership and negotiating committee and will not be relying on University officials or supervisors for direction.

Very Truly Yours,
Vincent J. Sirabella

On October 30, the fact finders decision will be announced, after which the parties have three weeks to reach a settlement. If they cannot reach a settlement, the Union may continue its strike on Nov. 20. Watch future MODERN TIMES for updates on the issues and reports of the negotiations.

on the job HSC's Guiding Light

by Renee Poirier and Elayne Canter

I am a guidance counsellor at the High School in the Community (HSC) New Haven's alternative high school. My job is helping students with both scholastic and personal problems.

The guidance office is a supportive facility. I'm here to help the students make an easier adjustment to school. Sometimes that's just talking to them every so often to let them know that someone cares. I talk to them about anything, and I don't judge. I'm another person besides a teacher that they can come to about a problem of any sort. For some students that's all that's needed. For others, I provide access to resources and agencies.

I try to look further into student's problems and find out if something outside of school is affecting their work and attendance, then I try to help them over the rough spots. I want to do everything possible to enable them to stay in the school. This often means putting them in touch with social service agencies, like the welfare department, mental health resources, medical clinics, social workers, or employment organizations, such as the Neighborhood Youth Corp. Other times it is a question of arranging classes to fill a particular student's needs. For instance, some students work night jobs, so they can't come in until 9:00 or 10:00 a.m.

Counselling for Seniors

A good part of my time is spent doing traditional guidance counselling. For graduating seniors, I try to help them in making realistic choices about further schooling or jobs. Together we go over college admittance procedures, investigate job possibilities and vocational training, and I research potential financial aid resources. Conferences with college representatives are scheduled throughout the year, as well as tours of area campuses.

One day of the school year is designated as College Day , and representatives from area schools are invited to come to HSC and talk with the students. Films on schools and career opportunities are shown, and sessions on values clarification are held. Before College Day, the students are given a list of questions prepared by one of the teachers that coaches them on what to ask the admission representatives, so that they will get the kind of information they need to make the best choices. The idea is to make them aware of what is available and to explore their feelings about options after high school.

Sixty-five per cent of HSC graduates go on to college, but the other 35% is equally important, so a Career Day is also scheduled At this time, students have a chance to meet with people from industry. This is somewhat of a practice session with the business representatives rating the students on how they interview. It prepares the students for going out and looking for jobs, and it also gives them contacts in the business world.

My responsibility is not only to those leaving, but to those coming in as well. I try to help them so that things run smoothly. I go over with the student the number of credits he or she needs, and try to figure out the best schedule to fit his/her needs.

At HSC guidance is not limited to one person. Each student is placed in a guidance group with a teacher. I meet with the teachers and we talk about what the groups would like to do, what is pertinent for each group, and what the students in that group need.

Counselling Continues Outside of School

Counselling is not restricted to a time or place, although there is a small guidance department in a corner of the HSC office. I talk with students in the parking lot or in the hall. Sometimes we get together outside of the school or they call me at home in the evening. It's a good feeling when students open up and ask for help, when they come to me on their own, not as in the old days, when it was the case of calling students into the office.

I get a chance to do many extra things at the school, too. My job is not one-dimensional; I get a chance to use other talents. I have an art background, and have helped design the school brochure and posters. I'm also the "school nurse", someone that the students can come to when they are feeling low, physically or mentally.

What I like best about my job is being able to do something for the kids. I'm not always successful, but it's nice when I am. It can be very rewarding to do something that keeps a student in school a little longer, or to help them overcome some difficulty outside of school.

Commitment and Worry

I've resigned myself to the paperwork associated with my job, so there's really nothing about it I don't like. The school is a great place, one that you can really get committed to, and want to put extra energy into. But it takes a lot out of me because I worry about the students. I can only give them choices, they must decide, and I worry about their decisions.

To sum up my job, I would say that I dispense information, caring, and, sometimes, a little chicken soup.

Nick Heyer

Elayne Canter

The Old Ballot-Box Blues

continued from page 1

1) Tax Reform-all state and city taxes are regressive(you pay the same percentage whether you are rich or poor). Connecticut has one of the highest per capita incomes in the country because of Fairfield County and West Hartford. Yet we continue to press working people with regressive sales and property taxes.

2)Transportation-the current contract with the bus drivers runs out in March, 1975. None of the candidates has spoken of the proposal of the bus driver's union (Almalgamated Transit Union)for the State to take over the bus companies **completely.**

3)Public Utilities-most candidates have attacked the utilities and the fuel cost adjustment. None of them have questioned the right of a public service to make a profit at all!

ELECTION 74 Questions?

At the top of the ballot in the voting machine will be four questions.

Question I: A state constitutional amendment to prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex.

Question 2: A State constitutional amendment to speed up the amendment process now that the State Assembly has annual sessions.

Question 3: This proposed amendment to the state constitution would permit the General Assembly to prescribe by law the offenses on conviction of which a person would lose the right to become a voter. Under the present provision, only a person who is a voter at the time of conviction forfeits the right to vote, but a person who was not registered to vote at the time does not lose the right to become a voter.

Question 4: An amendment to the state constitution which would eliminate the Justice of the Peace as an elective Office.

Question 5: Amendments to the New Haven City Charter which would elminate as elected offices: city treasurer, tax collector, registrar of vital statistics, Selectmen, Constables and Sheriff and make them appointed by the mayor.

Question 6: Amendments to the New Haven City Charter which would require the Board of Finance to hold a public hearing on the proposed budget, give the Board of Aldermen an extra two weeks to examine the budget, and allow the Board of Aldermen to reallocate the fixed total budget of the Board of Finance.

Question 7: Over 60 amendments to the New Haven City Charter which among other things removes previous residency requirements for appointed officers (such as Police and Fire Chiefs), a department of Legislative Services for the Board of Aldermen, and a method of filling vacancies on the Board of Aldermen by election.

Other Sources of Information

1. Call the candidates.
2. League of Women Voters
3. Connecticut Citizens Action Group (profiles of state legislators)

There are times when you'd like to read a paper.
A good paper.
MODERN TIMES
Subscribe now.

Name_____
Address_____
City_____ State_____ Zip_____

$5.00 per year now $15.00 Sponsoring
(includes mailing costs)

The Largest L. P. Selection in Conn.

Cutler's RECORD SHOP NEW ENGLAND'S LARGEST

Relax... and enjoy the depression with music from
CUTLER'S
CUTLER'S ... *has MORE!*
33 Broadway 777-6271 New Haven, Ct.

classified

LANDLORDS–REALTORS
Vacancies cost you money! We have many qualified tenants waiting to talk with you. NO CHARGE EVER.
RENTEX–514 WHALLEY AVE– 398-9628

EDGEWOOD AVE–Extra Large 3 Bdrms parking, appli, yard.. $150. Won't Last. (5874)
RENTEX Sm Fee **397-2500**

WEST HAVEN–Redecorated 2 Bdrms fenced, laund fac, parking, kids, pet. $140 (5994)
RENTEX Sm Fee **397-2500**

NEW HAVEN–Grab this 3 Bdrms fenced, bsmnt, laund fac, parking, kids OK. $135 (6142)
RENTEX Sm Fee **397-2500**